

MATERIAL PURCHASED FOR THE CANAL

Statement of Chairman Shonts on the Subject.

MR. FERGUSON'S CHARGES

Analyzed and Refuted in Each Particular.

HE IS SIMPLY SEEKING REVENGE

For His Discharge From the Isthmian Canal Service, According to Report of Chief Engineer Stevens.

A statement of Chairman Shonts of the canal commission to President Roosevelt, relative to the interview in The Star last Sunday with L. W. Ferguson as to conditions on the canal, was made public today. Mr. Shonts gives a report of Chief Engineer Stevens, stating that Mr. Ferguson was discharged as a locomotive engineer for grave inefficiency; that his record was bad and he is simply seeking revenge in his allegations. Mr. Shonts then continues: "Mr. Ferguson makes the statement that most of the redwood used on the Isthmus is purchased in New York at a cost of \$40 per thousand feet. The commission has never purchased in New York, or forwarded from New York, a single foot of redwood. The only redwood purchased since June 1, 1905, was ordered from the Allen Lumber Company, San Francisco, Cal., August 16, 1905, the prices ranging from \$24.50 per thousand feet for 1 inch x 8 inch under-flooring to \$27 per thousand feet for 6 inch x 6 inch, 6 inch x 8 inch and 8 inch x 8 inch material for a total of 131,666 feet, and \$41 to \$43 per thousand feet for redwood finishing lumber, surfaced four sides, for a total of 51,221 feet. All of this redwood was shipped from San Francisco and the prices above named covered delivery on the Isthmus.

No Yellow Pine From New York.

"Of the yellow pine referred to not a single foot has been shipped from New York as stated by Mr. Ferguson, all having been shipped from New Orleans, Gulfport, Mobile or Pensacola. Practically all of the yellow pine purchased since June last has been of the grade known as No. 1 country pine, leaf yellow pine, most of it surfaced material, costing delivered on the Isthmus from \$28 to \$28.20 per thousand. The freight on this yellow pine from the mills in the south to the Isthmus approximates nearly one-half the price of the lumber delivered on the Isthmus; in other words, if it were purchased at the mill cost would be about one-half the price above named. The total amount of yellow pine purchased since June last has been about 8,000,000 feet. Since June 1 the commission has also purchased about 25,000,000 feet of Douglas fir lumber at prices ranging from \$17.35 to \$21.15 per thousand feet, delivered on the Isthmus, all of which was shipped from Puget sound.

"You will note that while the heading of the newspaper article refers to the cost of pig iron at \$5.20 per 100 pounds, Mr. Ferguson's statement refers to the cost of pig lead being \$5.20 per 100 pounds. As the commission has a large quantity of scrap iron scrap on the Isthmus, which is being used in its foundries, it has not had to purchase much pig iron. The only purchases of pig iron made since June 1 have been 100 tons on June 13, at price of \$23.80 per ton of 2,240 pounds delivered on the Isthmus, and one of 40 tons, on June 21, at price of \$19.75 per ton of 2,240 pounds delivered on the Isthmus. The pig iron in question is what is known as 'No. 3 foundry,' and was shipped from Birmingham, Ala. The price of No. 2 country pig iron at Birmingham, Ala., in May, 1905, at the time bids on the two lots of pig iron in question were made, as quoted in The Star, ranged from \$13 to \$13.25 per ton, and as the freight from Birmingham, Ala., to Colon was not less than \$7 to \$7.50 per 100 pounds for prices paid for delivery at Colon were undoubtedly reasonable.

Pig Lead and Other Material.

In reference to the pig lead, which Mr. Ferguson states is used in large quantities at a cost of \$5.20 per 100, on July 6 last we purchased 224,000 pounds at price of \$3.38 per 100 pounds; on August 5 we purchased 200,000 pounds at price of \$3.00 per 100 pounds; on November 3, 4,000 pounds at price of \$3.93 per 100 pounds, and on December 27, 5,000 pounds at price of \$4.97 per 100 pounds; and of these quantities delivered on the Isthmus. All of the lead in question was shipped from Europe. If it had been shipped from the United States the prices would have been higher, as the prices for pig lead in this country, as shown in the Iron Age, have been increasing from \$4.45 per 100 pounds at St. Louis to \$4.50 per 100 pounds at New York in July last, to \$5.80 per 100 pounds at St. Louis and \$5.95 per 100 pounds at New York in December.

As to the block tin which Mr. Ferguson says is used at 18 cents per pound, I am sorry that I have not been able to cover delivery on the Isthmus. On July 7 we purchased 1,200 pounds at 31-1/2 cents per pound, delivered on the Isthmus, and on November 3 we purchased 2,000 pounds at 33 cents per pound, delivered on the Isthmus. In July the market price on block tin in New York was from 30 to 31 cents per pound, and in November the market price in New York was 33 cents per pound, and the present market price of block tin in New York is 34 cents per pound. The price of block tin has advanced quite steadily during the past year. As a matter of fact, we did purchase 2,000 pounds of block tin in May last at the price of 31-1/2 cents per pound, delivered on the Isthmus, and obliged the contractor to furnish it at that price, although after purchasing his bid he tried to withdraw it, and said that he had thrown some unaccountable mistake their price had been quoted at one-half the price they intended.

As to the steel which Mr. Ferguson says cost \$27 per ton. The actual cost of steel rail purchased during the past year by the commission was \$24.45 per ton, delivered alongside vessel at Sparrows Point or Baltimore, while during the same period the standard price to railroads in this country for steel rail has been \$28 per ton at the mill. In the case of the rail purchased by us at \$26.45 per ton, delivered alongside vessel at Sparrows Point or Baltimore, the rail mill had to pay the freight from the mill to the seaport.

Mr. Ferguson states that we are paying 800 cents per pair for angle bars. As the angle bars which we are using weigh about six-sixteenths per pair, the price he mentions is a very reasonable one, as it is at the rate of about 13 cents per pound, while the present market price of angle bars at the mill in this country is \$1.50 per hundred pounds. The angle bars purchased by the commission during the past year cost from \$1.35 to \$1.40 per hundred pounds, delivered alongside vessel at Sparrows Point or Baltimore.

Only Twenty-Four Wheelbarrows. In connection with the wheelbarrows mentioned by Mr. Ferguson, on June 7, 1905,

No. 16,603.

We purchased sixty wooden tray wheelbarrows at a price of \$1.00 each delivered on the Isthmus; on June 13 last we purchased 700 steel tray wheelbarrows with wooden legs and handles at \$1.74 each delivered on the Isthmus; on July 15 we purchased twenty-four tubular all-steel wheelbarrows, the tray, legs and handles all being made of steel, of considerably larger capacity than the other wheelbarrows mentioned, as they were wanted for a special purpose, at price of \$4.50 each delivered on the Isthmus. Only twenty-four were purchased, instead of several thousand, as stated by Mr. Ferguson. As to the linseed oil mentioned: We paid 52 cents per gallon for raw and 53 cents per gallon for boiled linseed oil on July 7 last, these prices covering delivery on the Isthmus. At the same time the prices quoted in the Iron Age for delivery at New York were from 50 to 51 cents for raw and from 52 to 53 cents for boiled linseed oil. On the last order, issued about February 1, we paid 48 cents per gallon for raw and 49 cents per gallon for boiled linseed oil delivered on the Isthmus. At the same time the market price for linseed oil delivered in New York ran from 44 to 45 cents raw and from 45 to 46 cents per gallon for boiled linseed oil. Linseed oil fluctuates in price almost daily and could be purchased now from 2 to 3 cents per gallon less than when our last purchase was made.

As to the engine and valve oil which Mr. Ferguson states is used at 55 cents per gallon: The only purchase of such oil was made since June last was one of 7,000 gallons of valve oil and 10,000 gallons of engine oil purchased August 9, 1905, at price of 14 cents per gallon delivered on the Isthmus. As to the cotton waste mentioned by Mr. Ferguson: The prices paid since June last have been from 25 to 30 cents per pound for good grade of colored cotton waste to 8 cents per pound for a high grade of white cotton waste, which prices, for the quality of waste obtained, were entirely reasonable. A great variety of prices can be obtained on waste, depending on the quantities and quantities wanted.

The locomotives referred to by Mr. Ferguson were purchased by the Panama railroad, a total of twenty-four having been ordered in April last of a type selected by Mr. J. F. Wallace, who was then chief engineer of the commission and general manager of the Panama railroad. The price paid was \$12,350 each, delivered on the Isthmus. It was obtained after competition and was a reasonable price as compared with the prices charged for locomotives of similar weight in this country. As to the cheese which Mr. Ferguson says price of 41 cents per pound was paid, the cheese being for use in rat traps: No requisition was received for such cheese and none was purchased. A purchase of rat traps were purchased in July last on requisition from the sanitation department as one necessary means of suppressing a threatening outbreak of bubonic plague.

The Men Mentioned.

As to the several men Mr. Ferguson says Mr. Tubby, through the recommendation of Mr. Wallace's son, brought to the Isthmus for his own private use from various railroad offices and dry goods stores in the states without civil service examinations. Mr. W. G. Tubby was appointed chief of the division of material and supplies on November 14, 1905, and none of the men in question were recommended to him by Mr. Wallace or his son; in fact, I do not know Mr. Tubby is acquainted with Mr. Wallace or his son. Mr. Tubby brought with him only one of the men named by Mr. Ferguson—Mr. Frank P. Wright, who was appointed as assistant storekeeper at \$1,500 per annum, having had a number of years' experience in the store or supply department on railroads in this country. Of the men named Mr. J. T. Grissom, whom Mr. Ferguson states is receiving \$3,000 per year, was appointed August 12, 1905, as an accountant at \$1,500 per year, and our records show that he is still drawing that salary. We have no record of Mr. J. S. McSherry, whom Mr. Ferguson says is receiving \$2,400 per year, but have record of Mr. J. S. McSherry, who was appointed August 12, 1905, at a salary of \$1,500 per year. Mr. Harry Leonard, whom Mr. Ferguson says was a dry goods clerk, was appointed October 17, 1904, as clerk at \$5 per month. He was appointed chief clerk in the division of material and supplies June 1, 1905, at \$2,400 per year, and was discharged on November 1, 1905, to \$2,500, and he is now assistant chief clerk in the office of the chief of the division of material and supplies. All of the men mentioned with exception of Harry Leonard, who was appointed before the civil service rules were effective, were appointed without civil service examinations, but they were all recommended and approved by the civil service commission on account of special qualifications and no eligibles on the civil service list.

Very Respectfully,

T. P. SHONTS, Chairman.  
The Honorable the Secretary of War.  
Washington, D. C.

STATEHOOD'S NEXT STEP

HOUSE WILL NOT TAKE UP THE QUESTION BEFORE THE 10TH.

The House leaders have decided to "stand pat" in defense of the statehood bill as it was passed by the House originally. They will not accept the amendments of the Senate and will not take the bill through the usual parliamentary proceedings until it reaches the conference committee, when the House conferees will insist upon disagreeing to the Senate amendments. It is said that the House leaders have no fear of their ability to command sufficient votes to prevent concurrence in the Senate amendments, and that the insurgent forces will not be as strong as they were in the first proceedings on the bill. What effect this stand will have on the ultimate fate of the bill can only be conjectured at this time. There is declared to be no possibility of the Senate yielding to the statehood question, and the legislation on the subject would seem to be improbable or the House will admit Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

The question will not be taken up by the House until the return of the members of the rivers and harbors committee, who are making a trip of inspection through the north. These members will not return until March 19. Before they left an agreement was reached that nothing should be done with statehood until their return.

When the bill comes over from the Senate the program contemplates a motion to "reconsider" and ask for a conference. This motion will be made by Mr. Hamilton. It is thought that Mr. Babcock will interpose a motion to concur in the Senate amendments. The vote will come on this motion first, and the result of the vote will reveal the strength of the respective sides.

Those opposing statehood are Arizona and New Mexico in the House have maintained all along that if opportunity was given for a direct vote on the specific question, and that was the case on the necessity of defeating a rule direct from the Speaker's room, that they had plenty of votes to defeat joint statehood.

JAPANESE TROOPS TO LEAVE.

Promised Evacuation of Manchuria About to Begin.

Japan is about to redeem her promise and evacuate Manchuria. The State Department has received cable news from one of its trusted agents in Manchuria to the effect that commerce and trade are resuming their normal condition; that the Chinese governor of the province is anxious to take up at once the administration of the province and that the Japanese troops will be out of the country in the course of a few days. The country will then be open to the world.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN ACTOR.

Edward J. Morgan Found Dead in Bed in Gotham Hotel.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Edward J. Morgan, the well-known actor, who appeared as John Storm in "The Christian," was found dead in his bed today at his room in the Balthazar Hotel. Heart disease was pronounced to be the cause of death.

Gen. Smith Sailed for the States.

MANILA, March 10.—Gen. J. F. Smith, the future governor general of the Philippines, has sailed for Hongkong, en route to San Francisco. He will leave Hongkong for that port on the Pacific Mail steamer Mongolia March 17.

MAKING UP TO LOOK THE PART.



"AND A MAN IS AS YOUNG AS HE FEELS."

FOUR DAYS' FIGHTING

Further Details of Battle of Mount Dajo

IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Attack on the Moro Outlaws Began Monday.

900 WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED

Many Women and Children Killed

During Fight—Trouble Charged to Gov. Scott's Leniency.

MANILA, March 10.—Associated Press telegrams from Zamboanga say that the attack on Mount Dajo commenced on Monday, March 6, and that it lasted for four days of hard fighting during which it is estimated that nine hundred persons were killed or wounded. Brig. Gen. Bliss made a reconnaissance toward Mount Dajo during the week previous to the attack of the American force upon the Moro stronghold there, but it had no effect upon the hostile attitude of the outlaws. An official report says that the families of the Moros remained in the village located in the center of the crater at the apex of the mountain, and the women and children, with the warriors during the battle to such an extent that it was impossible to discriminate, and all were killed in the mountainous region. Mr. Gen. Wood is not available at present to confirm this report. Constabulary detachments are now engaged in the mountains of northern Luzon rounding up the bands of savages and head hunters who are on the warpath.

Scott Was Too Lenient.

Americans are now arriving at Zamboanga from Jolo. The consensus of opinion is that the whole trouble was due to the fact that Gov. Maj. Hugh Scott permitted the outlaws to fortify themselves within the walls of the city of Jolo. The military authorities at Zamboanga have refused since then to give any information to the press. The wounded received by First Lieut. Gordon Munston during the recent battle with the Moro outlaws at Mount Dajo, on the north side of the island, are being treated at the B. I. Hospital. He performed a gallant deed when he scaled the wall of the Moro crater and was blown off the parapet by the force of exploding artillery.

Native Troops Brave.

The Moro constabulary commanded by Col. Scott is receiving the praise of the entire expedition.

The federal troops and constabulary formed three columns and assaulted the Moro stronghold, advancing by three trails to the mountain top. The constabulary were placed at the head of the column. Major General Wood and Brigadier General Bliss are, it is supposed, returning to Manila.

Wood and His Men Oongratulated.

The President today sent the following cable message to Gen. Leonard Wood: "WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1906. "Wood, Manila: "I congratulate you and the officers and men of your command upon the brilliant feat of arms wherein you and they so well upheld the honor of the American flag. "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

EDWARD DONKIN DEAD.

Notorious Self-Styled Bishop Santa Croce—Visited America.

LONDON, March 10.—The death is announced of Edward Donkin, the self-styled Bishop Santa Croce, whose swindling career has often been described in Truth. Donkin traveled throughout the United States and defrauded the Bishop of New York in January, 1903. At the regular monthly meeting of the Gridiron Club today Mr. Charles W. Thompson of the New York Times was elected to membership.

TOMORROW

The Sunday Star will have the largest circulation of any paper in this city, because it is the best Sunday newspaper in Washington.

NO DECISION MADE

SUCCESSOR TO JUSTICE BROWN NOT CHOSEN.

When asked today concerning the report that he had been offered the position on the Supreme Court bench to be made vacant by the retirement of Associate Justice Brown, Secretary Taft said: "I am authorized by the President to say that he has made no decision as to the selection of some one to succeed Mr. Associate Justice Brown when he retires from the Supreme Court. The President has been in consultation with Secretary Root, Attorney General Moody and myself, three lawyers of the cabinet, and no decision has been reached in the matter."

At the White House no announcement was made today, but it was stated positively that no offer has been made to any one. It is well known, though, that the President has talked with Secretary Taft, Attorney General Moody and some of the cabinet, and no decision has been reached in the matter. At the White House no announcement was made today, but it was stated positively that no offer has been made to any one. It is well known, though, that the President has talked with Secretary Taft, Attorney General Moody and some of the cabinet, and no decision has been reached in the matter.

MANY MINERS KILLED

A TERRIBLE DISASTER REPORTED FROM PARIS TODAY.

PARIS, March 10.—A terrible catastrophe has occurred at a coal mine in the Courrières district of the Pas-de-Calais, eight miles from Bethune. An explosion of gas has killed many miners, and three chambers of the mine are on fire. The number of victims is not known, but 1,500 miners descended into the pit this morning. The explosion occurred at 7 o'clock this morning. The first reports which reached the ministry of public works announced that it was impossible to calculate even approximately the number of victims, but it was hoped that most of the miners had sought refuge in the lateral galleries. In the three chambers in which the explosion took place the violence of the fire was such that flames issued from the mouth of the pit. The minister of public works, M. Gautier, immediately ordered M. Delafond, inspector general of mines, to proceed to the scene of the disaster, and the minister of the interior, M. Dubief, will follow later to adopt measures for the relief of the families of the victims.

LABORS NEARLY ENDED.

Special Cablegram to The Star. MADRID, March 10.—Premier Moret told the chamber of deputies today that he was convinced the Moroccan conference would conclude its labors in three more sittings.

EUROPE RICHTER DEAD.

Radical Leader in German Reichstag Since Its Foundation.

BERLIN, March 10.—Eugene Richter, radical leader in the reichstag since its foundation, Bismarck's old opponent, and a long-time editor of the Freisinnige Zeitung, died at 4 o'clock this morning. Near the close of 1904 Richter suddenly retired from the Freisinnige Zeitung, which he founded, and at the same time ceased to appear at the reichstag. He was then in feeble health and threatened with the loss of his sight. Herr Richter, who was enfeebled by an illness of two years, and who had been blind for a year, died of heart failure. He was the last notable parliamentarian, a realistic figure of the formative period of the empire. As a leader of one of the free-minded or radical parties he once numbered Prof. Vichow and Max von Schuler among his lieutenants, but, owing to the drift of political opinion and the growth of socialism, the party sank from a million votes and sixty-seven seats in the reichstag to twenty-one seats.

It was always a surprise to his admirers that Herr Richter's immense talents as an organizer, parliamentary tactician, popular agitator, debater and inexorable analyst of public questions had not raised him to greater influence in the country. Those who opposed Herr Richter said he was a man of chimeras and negotiations, seeking to attain for Germany the British responsible cabinet system while attacking every constructive measure. He was Prince Bismarck's passionate opponent.

The great chancellor felt so sensitively Herr Richter's attacks on him in the reichstag that he wanted to fight a duel with his tormentor, and finally the chancellor always left the house when Richter rose to speak. His opposition to the naval bill of 1893 caused Prof. Mommsen, Herr Rie, editor of the Nation, and about a third of the others of the party to secede from the moderate radical group.

WALSH AT THE BAR.

Preliminary Hearing of Former Chicago Bank President.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The preliminary hearing of John R. Walsh, former president of the Chicago National Bank, who was arrested several days ago on a charge of violation of the federal banking laws, was today continued till March 19 by United States Commissioner Poole. Absence of Mr. Walsh's attorney was the reason for postponement of the hearing. A lively fight between the friends of Mr.

MOROCCAN PARLEY

Deliberations Today Were Notably Conciliating

BANK QUESTION TALKED

Police Matters Discussed and Referred to Committee.

SESSION LASTED HALF HOUR

Delegates Getting Together on Important Issues—Predicted Adjournment After Three Sittings.

ALGERIRAS, Spain, March 10.—The session of the Moroccan conference today lasted half an hour. When the proposed Moroccan bank was discussed Germany suggested that the administration be chosen by the banks of England, France, Spain and the Imperial German Bank. The question of partitioning the shares among the powers was left undecided. The police question was also discussed and was then referred to the committee of redaction. Previous to this Germany proposed that an English secretary be added to this committee, which was agreed to. The tone of the deliberations of the delegates today was particularly conciliating.

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LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS.

House Judiciary Committee Will Report the Bates Bill.

The House committee on judiciary has decided to make a favorable report on the Bates employers' liability bill in amended form. Representative Sterling of Illinois will draw the report.

Under the bill a railroad is made liable to an employee, his wife, children or dependent relative "for all damages which may result from the negligence of any of its officers, agents or employees, or by reason of any defect or insufficiency due to its negligence in its cars, engines, appliances, track, roadbed, ways or works."

In relation to the negligence of an employee who is killed, the bill provides "the fact that the employee may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery where his contributory negligence was slight and that of the employer was gross in comparison, but the damages shall be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributed to such employee."

It is provided in the bill that no contract of employment, insurance, relief, benefit or indemnity for injury or death entered into by the person injured shall be a bar to suing for damages. All actions under the bill are to be commenced within six months of the time when the right of action accrued.

ARIZONA FOLKS PLEASED.

Celebration at Tucson Over Defeat of Joint Statehood.

TUCSON, Ariz., March 10.—When the news of the defeat of joint statehood first broke, the whole town was in a state of excitement and crowds cheered on the streets. Last night bands were out and half of the population of the city was on the streets. A procession, headed by Mayor Manning, paraded the main streets for three hours. Riflemen fired blank cartridges in steady volleys from wagons as the procession progressed to the accompaniment of red lights, cheers, illuminated homes, ringing of bells and blowing of sirens.

IVENS MURDER TRIAL.

Reading of Prisoner's Confessions at Chicago Hearing Today.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Proceedings in the Ivens murder trial today were during the early session of court confined to the reading of sections of the confessions made by Ivens and questioning Police Inspector Lavin concerning them. Attorney Folse, for the defense, became so energetic at times in his queries that Judge Smith was compelled to caution him against making statements which reflected upon the character of the inspector.

The inspector denied positively that any pressure had been exerted upon Ivens to compel him to make a confession.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

M. Sarrien Accepted Task of Naming New Ministry.

PARIS, March 10.—M. Sarrien has accepted the task of forming a ministry, after securing the consent of MM. Bourgeois and Poincare to take portfolios, and has notified the president of his acceptance of the task.

WILL BEGIN AT ONCE

INQUIRY ABOUT RAILWAYS AND COAL AND OIL.

In compliance with the joint resolution of Congress approved March 7, 1906, in the matter of the relation of common carriers to coal and oil and the transportation of the same, the interstate commerce commission has directed that a proceeding of inquiry and investigation be instituted at once, and that such proceeding be set for hearing at such time and place, and that such persons be required to appear and testify or to produce books, documents and papers as the commission may hereafter direct, and further that the inquiry be carried on in the meantime by such other means and methods as may be deemed appropriate.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S CONDITION.

Reported Not Quite So Encouraging Today.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 10.—Susan B. Anthony's condition is not quite so encouraging this morning. She rested well until midnight, after which time she was very restless.

Another Russian Loan.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 10.—A conference of bankers, held under the presidency of M. Shipoff, minister of finance, decided today to issue an international loan of \$500,000,000 in three installments, at various intervals, bearing 5 per cent interest and issuable at 92.

Dismissed From Office.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

REVENUE, Va., March 10.—An order was issued by the corporation commission yesterday afternoon dismissing John A. Upshur, chief clerk, and W. W. Barrow, assistant clerk, from the service of the state corporation commission. The order was made effective at noon today. R. T. Wilson has been made clerk and Samuel W. Bigger assistant clerk. This is the outcome of the investigation of the corporation commission, the senate and house vindictive Judge Crump, the commission's chairman, by adopting the minority report.

Chinese Visited Gen. Grant.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Prince Tsai Tse of the Chinese imperial commission today visited Gen. F. D. Grant at Governor's Island for an inspection of the headquarters of the Army of the East. With the prince were four members of his party, whose purpose is the study of the institutions of this and other countries.

Resignation of Ensign Tupper.

The Secretary of the Navy has accepted the resignation of Ensign Frederick G. Tupper, to take effect April 14 next. Ensign Tupper is from Georgia and entered the naval service in September, 1903. For several months past he has been attached to the monitor Arkansas of the Atlantic coast squadron.

SCHOOL SUPERVISION

Supt. Stuart's Testimony Before House Subcommittee.

THIS CITY EXTREMELY LOW

In List of Thirty Large Cities It is Lowest.

COST UNDER PROPOSED BILLS

Minimum Expense Under the Foster, Gallinger, Goulden and Platt Measures Greater Than Babcock Bill.

Superintendent of Schools Stuart, testifying today before the Morrell subcommittee, which is inquiring into the public school system of the District, made the positive assertion, backed by statistics, that the comparative cost of supervision in this city was extremely low. In a list of thirty of the largest cities in the United States the cost of supervision in Washington was lowest. The members of the subcommittee, in view of the repeated statements of witnesses that the local system was topheavy with supervision, appeared greatly interested in Mr. Stuart's presentation of the case. Moreover, it appeared from Mr. Stuart's statement that the cost of supervision in Washington includes salaries of superintendent, assistant superintendents, director of high schools